t on the United States to practice no claimst hers, until hers be shown to be ground or insufficient. And until her claim be sele, the United States are bound by solem aside, the United States are bound by soleum constitutional provision, to protect her against "domestic violence"—to aid her in "suppressing insurrection." But instead of discharging this solemn duty, you become the abettors of insurrection among the people of Texas. Texas should, at all hazards, demand at your hands, the aid she is entitled to, and if you refuse, to treat you as instigating her people to rebellion.

The CHAIR then put the question on agreeing to Mr. Grezza's amendment, which (amid much House being next put, it was not ordered—yeas confusion) was rejected.

Mr. McMULLEN rising to a privileged ques-

tion, contended that before the affirmative vote was announced, he had demanded to have the proposition of Mr. GREEN again reported to the

House. When this being done,

Mr. GREEN altered his proposition, so as that
it proposed to strike out the words "as a delegate from New Mexico," and then withdrawing , the said amendment was so received by Mr. STRONG, who urged the comm

once to come to a decisive vote on the main ques-tion—whether Mr. Smith should or should not be admitted; when the said amendment was re-

amend the resolution reported from the majority (thus making the said resolution declare that it was inexpedient to admit Hugh N. Smith, esq., to seat as a delegate."

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, addressed the committee in a five minutes speech in favor of its adoption, and at the suggestion of Mr. Housron, he changed his proposition by adding that "the said Hugh N. Smith is admitted as a delegate from New Mexico."

Mr. MEADE moved to amend the amendment

of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, by adding he words "at the proper time."

Mr. M. next addressed the committee, con ing that the proceedings in this case, which the committee seemed disposed to insist on, were wholly contrary to law, and violative of the Con-

Mr. M. withdrawing his amendment, Mr. TAYLOR proposed to amend Mr. Srevens' proposition by adding to that the words

the word "expedient." This proposition was then debated for five minutes each, by Messrs. TAYLOR, Tuck, and Bis-SELL, in its favor, and Mesars. STANTON, of Tennesseee, and Howard, against it; and then it was

Mr. MEADE again moved to amend the proposition of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, by adding at the end thereof, the words "at a proper

The said amendment was then debated by Mr. HARALSON, who spoke against the proposed ad-

Mr. MEADE altered this proposition so as to provide that a delegate (rather than that Hugh N. nith) should be admitted at a proper time; and then the said amendment was rejected.

Mr. GORMAN next proposed to amend by add-ing that Mr. Smith should be admitted: provided he may have resided within the undisputed territory of New Mexico, at the time of his election This proposition was then debated in five minutes speeches, by Mr. GORMAN, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Dature THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HILLIARD, who spoke against the admission of the applicant, and by Mr. Duen and Mr. ALLEN for his admis-

Mr. GORMAN having withdrawn his propo-

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, proposed to amend the amendment of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, by saying that Mr. Smith had been elected a delegate from New Mexico, in the Uni ted States House of Representatives, the people of New Mexico having failed themselves to choose one. After a five minute's speech from Mr. STANron, of Tennessee, in favor of his proposition it was rejected.

Mr. BOWIE then proposed further to amend by adding, that he was so admitted as the advocate of the convention by which he had been chosen, with the right to speak on all subjects affecting the rights or interests on which that body had given him instructions.

This said amendment was then debated in five minute's speeches by Messrs. SAVAGE and RICHand Annies and Messrs. J. A. King, of New York, BUTLER, of Pennsylvania, and Houston in its

favor. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylaania, in the hope of thus getting the committee sooner to a vote on the main question, withdrew his proposition to amend, and then the debate on the amendment of Mr.

Raws was further continued by Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, and Connad, against the applica-tion, and Messrs. Bissell and Schence for his

Mr. INGE sent to the clerk's desk certain extracts from the address of Hugh N. Smith to the inhabitants of New Mexico, in which severe and deroatory comments were made upon the House of Representatives, or parties therein, with the view to show that the decided abolitionism of that gentleman was the reason why his course met no great sympathy at the hands of the Free-soil wing of the Committee of the Whole.

The amendment of the gentleman from Mary-Arkansas, and Meane against the admission of

the applying delegate:
When this amennment being withdrawn, Mr. BURT proposed to amend by appending a proviso, stipulating that the said Hugh N. Smith should not be allowed to participate in the debates, or to receive the mileage or pay of a member of Congress.

When the said resolution was agreed to-

Mr. STRONG moved that the committee w rise, which being agreed to, the said resoluon was reported to the House by the chairman Mr. STRONG then moved the

on on its adoption. Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsyl vania, moved an adjournment, and called the yeas and nays on that motion, which being ordered the motion to adjourn was decided in the nega-

tive-yeas 68, nays 116. (Mr. Mason remarked that he should not vote, naving paired off with Mr. GENTRY.)

Mr. CROWELL moved that there be a call of he House, and on that motion he asked the yeas and nays; and the yeas and nays being ordered, Mr. TUCK moved to adjourn; not agreed to, (by Tellers)—yeas 73, nays 78.

The question on the motion for a 84. pays 94. (Mr. HILLIARD declined voting, having paired

off with Mr. VINTON, who was sick.) Mr. FOWLER moved to adjourn, which ras agreed to-yeas 79, nays 69. And so the House adjourned.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

farmers had a good deal of hay and grain out in the late storm, and they will consequently meet

THE CANAL .- We observed last eve that the canal was nearly full of water, the banks having washed away in different places. Considerable of the stone work had fallen in. The heavy rain will of the Committee on elections, by expunging the probably delay the work for months, besides word "inexpedient" therein, the syllable "in,"

THE JUDICIARY.—In glancing at a table of appeals from the various courts of the United States, to the Supreme Court. Since the organization of Government, we observe, the number of reversals appeal cases from the lower courts in this District, is much less in proportion than in the various

It would seem from the following table that the judiciary of the District rank quite as high in the soundness and legality of their decisions as their rethren elsewhere.

Whole number of appeal cases from all the State courts to U. S. Supreme Court, 1475-of which 816 were affirmed, 657 reversed-making the proportion of reversals 45 per cent.

the proportion of reversals 45 per cent.

Whole number of appeals from District of Columbia, 430—of which 269 were affirmed, and 169 reversed; proportion of reversals 39 per cent.

During the last 12 years the proportion of reversals from the courts of the District has been still less. Number of appeals within the last 12 years from courts of the District 67—45 affirmed, and 22 reversed; making 33 per cent. Motions for new trial within the last 12 years from the courts within the District, 126—103 overruled and 19 only granted.

CHARCOAL FOR CISTERNS .- The Horticulturist

CHARCOAL FOR CISTERRS.—The Horticulturist for April, publishes the following report of an experiment made by C. Robinson, Esq., of New Haven:

"My cistern holds some fifteen hogsheads, is filled from the roof of my house, standing near a street much frequented, although regularly watered during the summer season. Whether the difficulty has arisen from the dust from the street, or from the fact that a grape vine overhangs a part of the roof, or because the cistern hangs a part of the roof, or because the cistern is close-covered, the water all the time has had a slight unpleasant smell. Last summer this difficulty became so great, that I was compelled to have the cistern emptied and thoroughly scoured. This winter the trouble has been reater than usual; so great as to drive me to

the unwelcome conclusion, that my cistern must be again broken up, emptied and cleansed. Such was the condition of things when I made the experiment above described; and I very naturally went a step farther. Taking about quarts of clean charcoal, finely powder wet it thoroughly in a pail, and then poured it through the water pipe in my eistern.

In ten days the whole difficulty was removed. Indeed, the water become as pure, clear, sweet and soft as the purest which falls from the sky.

DISEASE ON PLUM TREES.—It is well known that thousands of the most valuable plum trees are killed or the fruit is blasted by an excresence called the Curculio, which is supposed to be an insect which fastens on the tree and stings it. A Clevelander has discovered, as we learn from the True Democrat, what he considers a perfect

make in it, from time to time, as he wants to use a strong suds of whale oil soap, (which can be procured of any of the druggists,) and to sprinkle the entire tree from top to bottom, and the ground under the tree, thoroughly with the ground under the tree, thoroughly with the suds, twice or three times a week—commencing as soon as the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and continuing it until the pum is as large as a pea. It might be better to follow it until the fruit is about half grown, at about until the fruit is about half grown, at about which time the curculio disappears altogether.
The suds does not destroy the insect, but the
whale oil soap is so offensine to them that they
will not approach a tree which is protected by

made such ravages that he did not have forty plums on all of his trees.

one hundred and twenty-six years old. He served in all the wars to which France was a party, against Frederick the Great, and had been long in service when the battle of Fontenoy was fought. At the commencement of the first French Revolution, he was seventy years old, land was further debated by Messrs. Johnson of and about ninety when the Empire went down.

Arkansas, and Meane against the admission of He had lived under ten forms of government, and has seen more political convulsions and changes than any man living, probably; which have passed by him, perhaps, as the idle wind which he regarded not.

DECAY OF PEACH TREES .- A singular fact, and one worthy of being recorded, was men-tioned a few days since by Mr. Alexander Duke, Resolved, That Amonio Sandoval and Juan Pe member of Congress.

On which said amendment there arose a debate of Albermarle. He stated that whilst on a visit to his neighbor, his attention was called to a large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been to have all large orchard, every tree in which had been the large orchard, every tree in which had been the large orchard, every tree in which had been the large orchard, every tree in which had been the large or had have all large orchard, every tree in which had been the large or had had four all large or

Sar I forward to you, for the information of hom it may concern, the printed "Journal of the onvention of the Territory of New Mexico." is stated that the election for delegates to the avention was held "in conformity with the promation of Lieutenant Colonel Beall, civil and illitary commandant," &c. I have not been le to procure a copy of the proclamation; therefore, one is not enclosed to you. fore, one is not enclosed to you.

Before the honorable Hugh N. Smith left for Washington he informed me that Governor Washington had refused to approve, or rather to recognise officially, the actings and doings of the con-

All of which I submit to you without an addiremark.
I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. CALHOUN.

Hon. T. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, Washington city, D. C.

JOURNAL. Of the Convention of the Territory of New Mexico Of the Convention of the Territory of New Mexico.

At a convention held at the city of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, composed of delegates elected by the people of the different counties, in conformity with the proclamation of Lieutenant Colonel Beall, civil and military commandant of the Territory of New Mexico, in the absence of Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Washington, civil and military governor, the following, among other proceedings, were had:

Monday Monning, September 24, 1849.

On motion of Antonio Jose Otero, Tomas Baca was called to the chair, and James H. Quinn, esq., was requested to act as secretary pro tem.

sq., was requested to act as secretary pro tem.

The roll being called, the following gentlem

appeared and answered to their names: From the county of Bernalillo—Manuel Armijo y Mestas, Ambro Rio Arnibo y Ortiz.

Rio Arribo—Joseph Nangle, Salbador Lucero.
San Miguel—Gregorio Vigil, Manuel Antonio

Santa Ana—Miguel Montoya, Francisco Tomas Saca.
Santa Fe-Manuel Alvarez, E. Vaudry Deroin.

Santa Fe-Manuel Alvarez, E. Vaudry Deroin, W. Z. Angney.
Taos-Ceran St. Vrain, Antonio Jose Martin, Antonio Leroux.
Valencia—Juan Jose Sanches, William Curtis Skinner, Mariana Sylba, Antonio Jose Otero, Manuel Antonio Otero.
On motion of Ceran St. Vrain, the convention proceeded to the election of President, when the roll being called, the Rev. Cura Antonio Jose Martinez was unanimously elected President of

the convention.
On motion of Mr. Skinner, the convention pro-

Mr. Skinner, the convention pro-eeded to the election of Secretary.

Mr. Skinner nominated James H. Quinn, esq.

The roll being called, the vote stood as follows:

For J. H. Quinn—15.

For Wm. J. Pillon—4.

For Wm. J. Pillon—4.
Mr. Quinn, having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected; was qualified, and entered upon the discharge of his

duties.

On motion of Joseph Nangle, E. J. Vaughn was unanimously elected doorkeeper.

On motion of Joseph Nangle, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to examine the credentials of members claiming seats in this con-

vention.

The President appointed said committee Messrs.

Angney, Skinner, and Martinez.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m. Evening Session-3 o'clock, p. m. The committee appointed to examine creden-tials of members claiming seats in convention

reported the following persons as duly entitled and qualified: From the county of Bernalillo-Manuel Armijo y Mestas, Ambro

o Armijo y Ortiz. Rio Arriba—Dr. J. Nangle, Salbador Lucero. San Miguel—Gregorio Vigil, Manuel Anton aca.
Santa Ana—Miguel Montoya, Tomas Baca.
Santa Fe—Manuel Alvarez, Dr. E. V. Deroir

W. Z. Angney.

Taos—Ceran St. Vrain, Antonio Jose Martinez,
Antonio Lerouz.

Valencia—Juan Jose Sanchez, William Curtis
Skinner, Mariana Sylba, Antonio Jose Otero,

Manuel Antonio Otero.

On motion, the foregoing report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Deroin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vote of any question that may arise before the convention shall be taken by ballot, when called for by two members.

On which the question being taken, was de-

Ayes-Messrs. Angney, Alvarez, Deroin, Nan-

Ayes—Messrs. Angney, Alvarez, Deroin, Nanule, Lucero, Martinez—6.
Nays—Messrs. Skinner, A. J. Otero, Sanchez, Sylba, M. A. Otero, A. Armijo, M. Armijo, Montoya, Baca, (Santa Ana,) St. Vrain, Leroux, Baca, (San Miguel,) Vigil—13.
Mr. St. Vrain moved that the convention proceed to the election of a delegate, to represent the interests of this territory in the Congress of the United States, which was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 15, nays 4.

Whereupon, the convention proceeded to the election of a delegate to the Congress of the United States.
Mr. Skinner nominated Hugh N. Smith.

Mr. Skinner nominated Hugh N. Smith. The roll being called, the election resulted

follows: For Hugh N. Smith: Messrs. Skinner, Sanchez, Sylba, M. Otero, A. Armijo, Montoya, Baca, (San Miguel,) Baca, (Santa Ana,) Vigil, St. Vrain, Martinez, Leroux, Lucero, M. Armijo-15.
For Richard H. Weightman: Angney, Alvarez.

Deroin—3.
For Joab Houghton: Nangle—1.
Whereupon, Hugh N. Smith was declared duly elected as delegate of this territory to the Congress of the United States.
On motion of A. J. Otero, the President appointed a committee of five to report the basis of pointed a committee of five to report the basis of a constitution for the government of the territory, and instructions for the consideration of the dele-

and instructions for the consideration of the delegate to Congress, which was unanimously adopted.

The President appointed W. Z. Angney, Joseph Nangle, Wm. C. Skinner, Baca, (Santa Ana,) and A. J. Otero, said committee.

On motion of A. Armijo, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

made such ravages that he did not have forty plums on all of his trees.

A VETEBAN.—A late Paris paper says, that the Minister of War had given an order that an old soldier, Kolombeski by name, and of Polish origin, should be admitted into the Hotel des Invalides, whither he soon repaired. He was born early in the reign of Louis XV., and is one hundred and twenty-six years old. He served in all the wars to which France was a

journed until 2 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION—2 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Skinner, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Bernalillo county, made the following report:

"The majority of the Committee of Elections, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Bernalillo county, beg leave to report against the petition and protest, and in favor of the legality of the election of A. and M. Armijo, as delegates from said county, and that Mr. Angney have leave to withdraw said petition."

Mr. Angney, as the minority of said committee, made a minority report in favor of A. Sandoval

made a minority report in favor of A. Sandov and J. Perea, and moved the following resol

d until 4 o'clock, p. m.

Evening Session-4 o'clock, p. m.

Evening Session—4 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Skinner offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the report of the committee appointed to prepare a plan as a basis for a territorial government for the Territory of New Mexico, and instructions for the government of our delegate to Congress, and which report has already been before the convention, be adopted; and our delegate be and hereby is instructed to carry out said recommendations, so far as they may be practicable, in Congress; and that our said delegate be governed by the instructions as reported; which resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nangle, the report of the majority of the committee was taken up for consideration, and voted upon, section by section, to wit:

Article 1st agreed to ; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Article 1st agreed to; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of article 2, agreed to.

On the adoption of section 3, article 2, Mr. Angney moved to strike out "twenty-four," and insert "twenty-one." Amendment was re-

and insert "twenty-one." Amendment was rejected.

Section 8. Mr. Angney moved to amend by striking out all after the words, "and all those," and insert, "free white male inhabitants residing within the limits of this Territory, not already citizens of the United States, but who, on the 2d day of February, 1848, were residents within the Territory of New Mexico, on such person taking an oath or affirmation before the superior or circuit courts of the Territory, or before the circuit courts of the Territory, or before the circuit or district court of the United States, to renounce and abjure allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, state oasovereignty whatever;" which amendment was unanimously adopted.

Sections 9, 10, 11, and 12, were adopted unanimously.

ously.
Section 3. Mr. Angney moved to strike out Section 3. Mr. Angney moved to strike out it two-thirds," and insert in lieu thereof "a majority;" which was rejected—yeas 3, nays 15."

The question then upon the adoption of the section occurring, was determined—yeas 15, nays 3.

Section 14 and 15, unanimously adopted.

Section 3, judicial power. Section 1st, unanimously adopted.

Section 2. Mr. Angney moved to strike out all securring before the words "and the shall," and

Section 2: Mr. Angney moved to strike out all occurring before the words "and who shall," and insert, in lieu thereof, "that the supreme court consist of four judges; and one to be supreme or appellate judge, and the other three to be district judges, for the hearing and adjudication of law cases, and associates of the supreme judge in all cases of appeal; and the judge who tried the case shall not be allowed to sit in the appellate courts;" which amendment was unanimously adopted; and the question being upon the adoption of the section as amended, was determined in the affirmative—aves 19. Sections 3, 4, and 5, unanimously adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, unanimously dopted.

The remaining as reported by the majority of our delegate the committee for the government of our delegate in Congress, were then unanimously adopted,

On motion of Mr. Angney, the following additional instructions were added, to wit: Instructions 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 were Mr. Anguey moved that the sections 5, 7, and

Structions; which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Baca, of Santa Ana,

On motion of Mr. Baca, of Santa Ana,

Resolved, That as an additional instruction, our
delegate be instructed to urge upon Congres the
establishment of a tribunal of conciliation in all
civil cases; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, Don Francisco
Saracino was unanimously elected delegate to
Congress, alternative to Hugh N. Smith, in case
of accident or inability on the part of the latter.

On motion of Mr. Leroux,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the president and secretary,
and that at least one hundred copies be printed
for the use of our delegate and for public distribution.

On motion of Mr. Lucero, the thanks of the

delegates were tendered the officers of this conven-

DOCUMENT No. 9.

DOCUMENT No. 9.

The undersigned, majority of a committee to whom was confided the highly responsible and arduous duty of preparing a plan to bere commended to Congress, as the basis upon which we desire the civil government of the Territory of New Mexico to be formed, have, after giving to the subject the mature consideration which its great importance to our future welfare as a people merits, decided upon the following as our report, and which we respectfully submit to the convention for their approval.

SEC 1. On the subject of the executive power.—We recommend that the executive power in and over New Mexico shall be vested in a governor; shall hold his office four years, and until his successor shall be appoined and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside in said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia;

sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside in said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia; and shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs. He may grant pardons for offences against laws of said territory, and reprieves for offences against laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon. He shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said territory, and see that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall from time to time, inform the Legislative Assembly of the condition of the territory, and shall recommend all necessary measures, and may convene them on extraordinary occasions by proclamation, stating the purpose for which they were convened.

Sec. 2. That there shall be a secretary of said territory who shall be abled his

territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. He shall rethe President of the United States, cord and preserve all the laws and proceedings of cord and preserve all the laws and proceedings of cord and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department. He shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the execu-tive proceedings, on or before the 1st day of De-cember in each year, to the President of the Uni-ted States; and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, re-moval, resignation, or necessary absence of the use of Congress. And in case of the death, re-moval, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the territory, the Secretary shall be and is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers of the governor du-ring such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

ARTICLE II.-LEGISLATIVE POWER.

ARTICLE II.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC 1. We recommend that the legislative power and authority of said territory of New Mexico shall consist of a governor and legislative assembly, which assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every two years by the qualified electors of the several counties, and the legislative council shall consist of members to be chosen every four years by the qualified electors of their respective districts.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the house of representatives who shall not have not attained to the age of twenty-four years; who shall not be a free male citizen of the territory of New Mexico; who shall not have been an inhabitant of the county he may be chosen to represent at least six

Ana, Montoya, M. Armijo, A. Armijo, M. A. Otero, A. J. Otero, Sylba, Sanchez, Skinner-15.

On motion of Mr. Sylba, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday—Morning Session—9 a. m., September 26, 1849.

On motion of Mr. A. Armijo, it was Resolved, That his excellency J. M. Washington, military and civil governor of this Territory, the justices of the supreme court, and the secretary of the Territory, be invited to a seat in this convention, and that a committee of two members be appointed by the President to wait upon said gentlemen and inform them of this resolution.

The President appointed Messrs. Ceran St. Vrain and Francisco Tomas Baca said committee.

Szc. 6. The General Assembly shall divide the territory into a convenient number of counties, and shall apportion the members of the house of representatives among the same, according to the free male population, but the whole number of its members shall never exceed twenty-one, until otherwise directed by the legislative assembly.

Szc. 7. Until the legislative power otherwise direct, the territory of New Mexico shall retain the division of counties and districts established by the decree of the department of New Mexico, of June 17, 1849; and they shall be represented as follows: In the house of representatives, the county of Santa Fe shall have three members; the county of Santa Fe shall have three members; the county of Santa Ana, two; the county of Bernalillo, two.

In the legislative council, the central district, two members; which apportionment shall continue until otherwise directed by law.

Szc. 8. All free male citizens of said territory, who shall be residents thereof at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote, and shall be eligible to any office at the first election, but the qualification of voters and of holding office, shall, at all subsequent elections, be prescribed by the eligible to any office at the first election, but the right of suffrage and of holding office, shall, at all subsequent elections, be prescribed by the legislative power.

Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by the citizens of the United States, and all those free white male

N. Smith,) to the Congress of the function of the by said delegate.

2d. That, in case a Territorial Government may be obtained, he shall prefer it to a State Government, and shall take for his grounds the late act constituting the people of Minnesota into a territorial government, and shall take for his avorable.

3d. That we shall have incorporated into the ordinance constituting a territorial government, and shall be incorporated into the ordinance constituting a territorial governm bly.

Szc. 7. Until the legislative power otherwise direct, the territory of New Mexico shall retain the division of counties and districts established by the decree of the department of New Mexico, of June 17, 1849; and they shall be represented as follows: In the house of representatives, the county of Santa Fe shall have three members; the county of Rio Arriba, three; the county of Valencia, five; the county of Taos, three; the county of Santa Ana, two; the county of Bernalillo, two.

encia, five; the county of Taos, three; the county of Santa Ana, two; the county of Bernalillo, two.

In the legislative council, the central district shall have three members; the northern district, two members; which apportionment shall continue until otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 8. All free male citizens of said territory, who shall be residents thereof at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote, and shall be eligible to any office at the first election, but the qualification of voters and of holding office, shall, at all subsequent elections, be prescribed by the legislative power.

Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by the citizens of the United States, and all those free white male inhabitants residing within the limits of New Mexico, not already citizens of the United States, but who, on the 2d day of February, 1848, were residents within the territory of New Mexico; and such persons taking an oath or affirmation before the superior or circuit courts of the United States, to renounce and abjure allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereign trity, whatever.

SEC. 9. The legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States. No tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents.

SEC. 10. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 11. The governor of the territory shall order the first election for members of the legislative assembly, and it shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, as he shall direct.

SEC. 12. Any bill may originate in either house, and may be altered, amended, or rejected, by the other house; and shall be read on three

other house; and shall be read on three different days in each house; and having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the legislative council, and presented to the governor for his approval. If he approve the same he shall sign it. If he disapprove the same, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, within six days.

Sec. 13. That house shall cause objections to be entered at large upon its journal, and shall reconsider the bill. If, after a bill shall have been returned, and reconsidered by both houses, it shall

consider the one. If, after a oill shall have been returned, and reconsidered by both houses, it shall again pass by a vote of two-thirds of each house, it shall become a law without the approval of the overnor.

If any bill shall not be returned by the governor

within six days after it shall have been presented o him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the legislative assembly, by adjournment, prevent it.

Sc. 14. Each house of the legislative assembly shall jndge of the elective qualifications of its members, and make its own rules of proceedings.

Sc. 15. No person who is, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public money, or assistant or deputy thereof, shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust, until he shall have accounted for, and paid over all moneys for which he may be accountable as such collector or holder; and no person who shall have directly or indirectly given any bribe to procure his election or appointment to any office, or who shall have been convicted of perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to any office of honor, profit, or trust within this territory, or shall be allowed the right of suffrage.

ARTICLE III.—Investa power. he had signed it; unless the legislative assembly

ARTICLE III.-JUDICIAL POWER. SEC. 1. We recommend that the judicial power f said territory of New Mexico shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and such other inferior tribunals as shall be established by

W. SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist four judges, one to be supreme or appellate judge, and theother three to be district judges, for the hearing and adjudication of law cases, and as sociates of the supreme judge in all cases of ap-peal; and the judge who tried the case shall not be allowed to sit in the appellate court, and who shall hold two terms of said court in each year at the sent of government of said territory; and they shall hold their offices during the period of

they shall hold their offices during the period of five years.

One of the judges shall be assigned to each of the districts into which the territory of New Mexico is now divided; and within said districts shall hold circuit courts at such times and places as shall be designated by law; and they shall respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them.

Sec. 3. The jurisdiction of the supreme and of the inferior techniques of incomes

circuit courts, and of the inferior tribunals of jus-tice, shall be limited by law, but the said supreme and circuit courts shall possess chancery as well as common jurisdiction.

The supreme and circuit courts shall appoint their own clerks; and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the courtby which he shall

Sec. 5. And each of said circuit cour have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said territory the same as in other cases. court of said territory the same as in other cases.

The clerks of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive such fees and compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 1. We recommend that there shall be ppointed a United States district attorney, who hall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President.

SEC. 2. There shall also be a marshal appoint

Sgc. 2. There shall also be a marshal appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President; and who shall execute all processes issuing from said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as courts of the United States.

He shall be subject to the same regulations and penalties as the marshal of the district courts of the United States in their territories.

of the United States in their territories.

SEC. 3. The governor, secretary of the territory, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal; shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by the President of the United States; and shall receive such compensation and salaries as the Congress of the United States may allow.

SEC. 4. All persons appointed or elected to any office within the Territory of New Mexico, shall before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and faithfully demean themselves in office.

Sec. 4. All persons appointed or elected to any office within the Territory of New Mexico, shall is before entering upon the discharge of the duties is before entering upon the discharge of the duties is the entering upon the discharge of the duties is the constitution and laws of the United States, and faithfully demean themselves in office.

Sec. 5. A delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of suitable persons of capacity and practical knowledge, with necessary appropriations, to effect a careful geological survey of the territory.

Resolved, That he ask the insertion of a clause of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegate from other territories of the United States, to said House of Representatives. And the time and places of holding and conducting said election, shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly.

Document No. 10.

The people of New Mexico, shall be presented and held in Santa Fe, give the following instructions to the delegate elect (Hugh

territorial government, unless the making of laws for our government are confined to a general as-membly, to consist of a senate and house of repre-

esentativs.
6th. That he shall define the boundaries of New

6th. That he shall define the boundaries of New Mexico as follows: bounded north by the Indian territory; west by California; south by the boundary line between Mexico and the Unitec States; and east by the State of Texas.

7th. That said delegate shall urge the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States in New Mexico.

8th. That he shall insist upon the permanent establishment of two regiments of troops within the territory.

establishment of two regiments of troops within the territory.

9th. That one of said regiments shall be raised, organized, and officered within this terrritory, and constituted of the sturdy mountaineers and native citizens.

citizens.

10th. That he shall have inserted in said constitution a provision which shall secure the compliance with contracts between master and servant, according to the intent of the parties.

11th. That he shall urge the establishment of a fort in the heart of the Navijo country, to protect the people against the incursions and robberies of

he people against the incursions and robberies his formidable and marauding Indian tribe.

12th. That he shall have inserted in said cou

12th. That he shall have inserted in said constitution, a provision to protect the people against unjust or malicious litigation, and securing to all persons who have a possession of land, or real estate, for twenty years, without interruption, a full and indefeasible title.

13th. But in case the obtention of a territorial government be not feasible, but that of a State government be practicable, he shall accept one, and proceed to its organization; taking for his model the present constitution of Missouri, so far as the same is applicable to our condition, and adhering strictly as may be to its provisions, unar as the same is applicable to our condition, and adhering strictly as may be to its provisions, un-der the following conditions: 1st. That the Congress of the United States shall extent the same liberality towards us that

shall extent the same liberality towards us that she has to all the new States.

2d. That, as our public lands are comparatively worthless, and the grant of 500,000 acres be impracticable, that said delegate insist on an equivalent in money; or at least, that the United States pay us annually \$30,000 for the period of ten years for the purpose of sustaining such government.

ment.

3d. That all the public lands within our limits, unless mineral lands and salines, be devoted to the territory for school purposes, to be disposed of and applied by the State legislature.

4th. That the five per cent. and two per cent. given by Congress to the States, be also donated to New Mexico.

5th. That liberal applications be made for the establishment of colleges and common schools. establishment of colleges and common schools, and suitable institutions for the promotion of the

and sciences.
6th. That \$100,000 be denoted in lieu of public building, which if we were to receive a terrritorial government, Congress would be forced to expend or that purpose, 14th. That said delegate urge the appoint of a suitable person to be appointed by the President, and paid at the expense of the United States, to make a geological survey within the territory of New Mexico.

15th. That the laws of Mexico, heretofore in

force, regarding the mineral lands and the working of the mines, be continued in force by making a constitutional provision to that effect.

16th. That it shall be the duty of our delegate in Congress to have inserted in every organic law made for this territory, a provision which shall protect the people in the everying of their reletive on le in the exerc se of their relative

tect the people in the exercise of their relative op-erations and rights, and to secure the Catholic population in the full and free enjoyment of all their religious rights and privileges.

17th. That the provisions that the delegate is instructed to have inserted in the constitution of a territorial government, shall also be inserted in the constitution of a State government, in case such government be established. government be established.

18. That a copy of this instrument be sent to the President of the United States, and another to the House of Rrepresentatives, to be laid before Congress.

INSTRUCTIONS AS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

We, the people of New Mexico, in convention assembled, having elected a delegate to represent this territory in the Congress of the United States, and to urge upon the supreme Government a redress of our grievances, and the protection due to us as citizens of our common country, under the constitution, instruct him as follows: That whereas, for the last three years, we have suffered under the paralyzing effects of a government undefined and doubtful in its character, inefficient to protect the rights of the people, or to discharge the high and absolute duty of every government, the enforcement and regular administration of its protect the rights of the people, or to discharge the high and absolute duty of every government, the enforcement and regular administration of its own laws, in consequence of which, industry and enterprize are paralyzed, and discontent and confusion prevail throughout the land; the want of proper protection against the various barbarous tribes of Indians that surround us on every side, has prevented the extension of settlements upon our valuable public domain, and rendered utterly futile every attempt to explore or develop the great resources of the territory; surrounded by the Eutaws, Camanches, and Apaches, on the north, east, and south, by the Navijos on the west, with Jicarillas within our limits, and without any adequate protection against their hostile inroads; our flocks and herds are driven off by thousands; our fellow-citizens, men, women and children, are murdered or carried into captivity; many of our citizens of all ages and sexes, are at this moment suffering all the horrors of barbarian bondage, and it is utterly out of our power to obtain their release from a condition to which death would be preferable; the wealth of our territory is being diminished, we have neither the means nor any adopted plan by government for the education of the rising generation; in fine, with a government temporary, doubtful, uncertain, and inefficient in character and in operation, surrounded and despoiled by barbarous foes, ruin appears inevitably before us, unless speedy and effectual protection be extended to us by the Congress of the United States:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That our delegate to Congress is here-by instructed to us resolved.\*\*

Resolved, That our delegate to Congress is here Resolved, That our delegate to Congress is hereby instructed to urge impressively upon the Government the necessity of a properly organized and efficient military force, competent in numbers to the entire subjection of our Indian enemies; that a part of said force should consist of a regiment of mounted rangers, levied from this territory.

Resolved, That he urge upon Congress the imperative necessity for the establisment of a sufficient fund or resource for the education of the people; that all salines or salt lakes be placed in possession of the territorial government for the free use and benefit of the people.

Resolved, That he ask the necessary appropriations from Congress for the erection of territorial and county buildings; for a library at the capital for the use of the government; for the erection of

constituted of the hardy mountaineers and native citizens;

That he shall have inserted in said constitution a provision which shall secure the compliance with contracts between master and servant, according to the intent of the parties;

That he shall urge the establishment of a fort in the heart of the Navijo country, to protect the people against the incursions and robberies of this formidable and marauding Indian tribe;

That he shall have inserted in said constitution a provision to protect the people against unjust or malevolent litigation, and securing to all persons who have a possession of land or real estate, for twenty years without interruption, a full and indefeasible title;

That the laws of Mexico, heretofore in force, regarding the mineral lands and the working of mines, be continued in force, by making a constitutional provision to that effect.

ANTONIO JOSE MARTINEZ, President.

James H. Quinn, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING IN STEWART.—The following solutions were unanimously passed at a pubic meeting of the citizens of Stewart county, Ga., without distinction of party, held in Lump-

kin, on the 2d inst: Resolved, That the citizens of Stewart coun Resolved, That the citizens of Stewart county, irrespective of party, be requested to meet in Lumpkin, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, for the purpose of conferring together relative to the course proposed by the Nashville Convention, and the policy of the Southern States.

Resolved, That this resolution be published in all the Columbus papers.

WILLARD BOYNTON, Ch'n.

D. B. HARREL, Sec'y.

THE CASSVILLE STANDARD, This paper, which has all along ridiculed the Nashville Convention, we are glad to see, is willing that the Missouri Compromise line should be adopted. It holds the following language:—
We are, and always have been, for the Missouri Compromise, and would rejoice to see the South united upon it—if it were possible—for we want the question settled."—Augusta Re-

A proposition has been made in the Senate to adjourn Congress till October next, which we should like to see carried, but it will be voted down. If the South had a little time to consider it she could collect her thoughts and review her position, she would become united as one man, and go up to Congress in October next, demanding the settlement of this question, on the principle of the Missouri Compromise, which, in the present aspect of affairs, can alone be safely accepted by the South; and a demand thus backed by unanimity and determination would not be disregarded. The result would be a settlement of the question in twenty days. But so long as the South is willing to take whatever the North is pleased to give us, of course we shall get nothing but the kicks and cuffs which our submission provokes.—Danville (Va.) Register. (Va.) Register.

## ADELPHI THEATRE.

SANTMYER & Co., ..... MANAGERS. A large FAN has been erected, keeping the ouse perfectly cool and pleasant. ICE-WATER abundance.

BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF Mr. JOHN DUNN, that Rascal Jack! THREE SPLENDID PIECES!!!

This (Friday evening,) July 19, 1850, will THE ANGEL OF THE ATTIC. Michael Magnus . . . . . . Mr. J. DUNN. Mariette, (with a favorite song) . . Miss Marion.

Song, "The Used Up Man," . . . . Mr. Evelyn After which the beautiful farce of DAY IN PARIS. Sam . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mr. J. DUNN. Emily, in 5 characters, . . . . . Mrs. Cramer.

Dance-Hornpipe. 1st app. . . . Infant Taglioni To conclude with (by particular desire) the laughable farce of

RASCAL JACK. Rascal Jack, . . . . . . . . . . . J. DUNN.

THOS. D. RICE, the original deliniator of Negro character, and Mr. REDMON, the cele-brated Irish Comedian, are engaged, and will shortly appear. Admission Private Box 75 cents, Parquette and Dress Circle 50 cts. Galery 25 cts. Doors open at 74 to commence at 84 o'clock.

A CARD. R. A. PRINGLE, No. 30, East Bay street, Charleston, South Carolina.—Importer of French CALF SKINS; Manufacturer's Agent and Dealer in BROGANS, BOOTS and SHOES; and Dealer in BROGANS, BOOTS and SHOES;
Advances made on consignment of Brogans of
Southern Manufacture. Parties wishing to consign, will send samples of their make, und on receipt of their consignment, a liberal cash advance
will be made. Information promptly imparted,
as to the style, but adapted to the trade.
Charleston, S. C., July 16, 1850.—dly

PERDINAND MOULTON ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Will practice in the several courts in the District,

and attend to the prosecution of claims against the Government. Office corner of E and 7th streets, opposite the deneral Post Office.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—Ouk Tunned Russett Brogan, a prime article of Southern Manufacture. For sale by R. A. PRINGLE,
No. 30, East Bay street,
July 16, 1850—d4m Charleston, S. C.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN. Formerly Solicitor of the General Land Office ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Continues to practice in the Supreme Court of
the United States, in the Courts of the District of
Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, to prosecute
claims of all kinds against the United States, either before Congress or any of the Executive Departments, and to procure letters patent for inventions. Business confided to his care, will be
promptly attended to.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the prosecution of claims before the Brazilian Commission
now sitting in Washington. ow sitting in Washington.
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July 11, 1850.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE. THE next annual session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in October. FACULTY.

The Right Rev. John Johns, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Judge BEVERLY TUCKER, Professor of Municipal and Constitutional Law.

BENJAMIN S. EWELL, Professor of Mathematics

WILLIAM F. HOPKINS, A. M., Professor of

Morgan J. Smead, Ph. D. Professor of Hu-